

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General News.
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THE CHILDREN.
They are tripping past my window,
Along the sunny street;
I love their merry prattle,
Their little lightsome feet.
No cares have clouded over
The glory of their sky,
Their hours of gloom have tarried,
To meet them by and by.
O! happy little children,
How I love to look on you,
How pure the hopes that gleam
Each brightly curling head!
How sweet the thoughts you scatter,
How best the love you bear
To all in home or highway,
Who in your presence share!
There's One who bendeth o'er you
With fond and tender love,
He knows the path before you,
He knows the clouds above,
He knows what white-plumaged angels
Like guardians hover round;
He knows what foes are waiting
Their venom darts to send.
It were not well to wish you
For ever joys like mine,
No creeping shadows to fright you,
No griefs to stamp the brow,
For, like the beautiful rainbow
That's born of sun and shower,
Our tears and smiles must mingle
To crown life's fitting hour.
If life were always sunny,
Ye could not learn to look
For fairer scenes and brighter,
Beyond this earthly nook.
By trials and by sorrows
We mortals feel our way,
While winds and waves are raging,
To heaven's peaceful day.
God bless your little faces,
Your eyes of gleaming light,
And your radiant smiles and hands,
His fair impression write!
O! who would ask a pleasure
More precious by the way,
Than to direct your steps
As Christ hath said we may!
—Chris. Intel.

POETRY.

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A SINGULAR DREAM.

Some ninety years ago there flourished in Glasgow, Scotland, a club of young men, which, from the extreme profligacy of the members, and the licentiousness of their orgies, was commonly called the Hell Club. Beside their nightly or weekly meetings, they held one grand saturnalia, in which each one tried to excel the other in drunkenness and blasphemy; and on these occasions there was no star among them whose lurid light was more conspicuous than that of young Mr. Archibald B—, who, endowed with an brilliant spirit and a handsome person, had outdressed great promises in his boyhood, and raised hopes which had been completely frustrated by his subsequent reckless dissipation.
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THE LITERARY EXCELLENCE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

It is really a matter of astonishment that the Bible does not, apart from its religious character and claims, on the ground of its literary merit, engage the admiration of the literary world; and it would in a moment, were they persuaded that it had no other claims, but they hear the voice of the Lord God walking in the midst of it, and it sends a thrill through the ear of guilt, which precludes all pleasant communion. Like its Author, who was himself the Light of the world, it shines in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not; it must be content that the world know not, because it knew Him not. And yet will you be ignorant of a book which has employed more tongues, and pens, and hands, and heads, and hearts, than perhaps all other books; a book, parts of which are centuries more ancient than any other writings extant—a book whose records carry you back to a period of patriarchal simplicity not only beyond the history of Herodotus, but the poems of Homer—a book whose narratives are touching and simple, whose descriptions are vivid and sublime, and whose poetry has the spirit of lyric and the point of diction.

A SPOT ON THE FLOOR.

There are some things in the liquor traffic which quite baffle my logic. I do not now speak of the traffic as carried on in your city saloons and dens, for the proprietors of those establishments constitute a class of the most ignorant and stupid of men, and in the moral mission way to my neighbor's ox that is wont to push with his horns, as to these people. Your country liquor-dealer is a very different person. He is "mine host" of such and such an inn, makes his guests welcome to comfortable meals and lodging. He would not sell liquor, so he says, only the traveling public seem to demand it, and he honestly tries to keep down and out of sight all the more unpleasant things which are apt to intrude upon one's notice in a country inn; and yet even in the country there are things falling under the notice of our rum-trailers which one would suppose sufficiently unpleasant to startle them.

A poor, intemperate fellow, who was a rapid workman when sober, but ungovernable when drinking, went from one respectable country tavern to another until he was quite drunk, and in this condition was killed in a horrible manner. His blood was spilt upon the ground, and as people looked at the spot they said, "It was rum." A city liquor-seller might have looked at it sedately, but how a country trafficker could do it is more than I can explain.

COSTLY, BUT PRECIOUS.

Standing before a magnificent picture, not long since, we were told that it had been purchased for \$15,000! At first mention, the price seemed enormous; but when we recalled the fact that the picture was a portrait of a man, we were not so much surprised. The man was the most celebrated artist of the land—that, in order to make the necessary studies, he had doomed himself to the perils and hardships of a distant, dangerous climate—then we did not wonder that a millionaire should deem it but just to barter away his own thousands for the companionship of such a picture in his drawing-room.

There are sometimes rare and beautiful wares brought into the market, that are invoiced at almost fabulous rates. The simple reason is, that they cost so much to procure. That luxurious emerald, labeled "\$500," cost terrible battles with Polar ice and hurricanes. The pearl that flashes on the brow of the bride is precious, because it was rescued from the great deep at the risk of the pearl fisher's life, as he was lifted into the boat half-dead, with the blood gushing from his nostrils! All choicest things are reckoned the dearest. So is it in heavens inventory. Too. The universe of God has never witnessed aught to be reckoned in comparison with the redemption of a guilty world. That mighty ransom no such countable things as silver and gold could procure.

And so it is that the best part of a Christian character is that which was procured at the sorest cost. Patience is a beautiful trait, but it is not won oftentimes by those who walk on life's sunny side in silver slippers. It is the product of dark nights of tempest, and of days of adversity, whose high noon is gloomy as midnight; for the trial of our faith worketh patience. Purity of character is often costly, too; more than once it has been bought in this wicked city, by the bitter price of a crust of bread, eaten with a good conscience in an attic, where a guileless conscience would have been rewarded with French satins and a barolo's sumptuous couch.

As God reckons jewelry, there is no brilliant which flashes with such lustre as the tear of true penitence. Yet God only knoweth what heart-pressure, as in a vise, what rendings and wringings of soul, what crushings of pride and wrestlings in agony, may have been needed, in order to press out that jewel of purity, which is the crown of the saint.

We have sometimes met with a person in social circles, who possessed a peculiar gentleness and docility of character. As we came to know her better, we were charmed by her calm self-possession, and her heroic submissiveness to God, under sudden shocks of calamity. We could not but admire so beautiful a character. We envied its possessor. Ah! we envied such a spirit. What fearful price of severe chastisements and bitter disappointments—of hopes deluded, and expectations crossed; of faith repudiated to the rack, and patience burned bright in seven times heated furnaces—all that meek lowliness of character had been gained. So true is it that he who would be "rich towards God," must be willing to toil hard, and bear sore afflictions, in order to win the precious acquisitions.

To be a complete, symmetrical Christian, all these graces of patience, purity, meekness, long-suffering, and godliness, must be attained. We must pray for them; we must toil for them; we must suffer for them. He is a meager, half-pipe, unfinished Christian, who does not possess those peculiar graces which God only sends to us through suffering, privation, and trial. Let us not draw back from the possession of any spiritual treasure, through the dread of paying dearly for it. Precious things are always costly. The merchant withholds no extra labors, or extra hours of thought over his ledgers, if thereby he can secure an extra return of profits. The sculptor counts not the long months wasted away, which see him with hammer and chisel, pursuing the imprisoned "Hercules," or "Greek Slave," which his keen eye detects within the block of marble. What are hardships and privations on Labrador ice-fields, or amid Grandæan mountains, to Frederick Church, as long as he is transferring those very icebergs to his canvas, and rearing the "Heart

TOM CORWIN'S IDEA OF YANKEES.

My colleague, Mr. Cox, spoke of the meeting upon the western reserve in Ohio. He is a young gentleman, a rising man, and if he does not get bad habits upon the democratic side of the House, may come to something some day hence. He amused himself with the comic power he possesses in imitating the nasal twang of the Yankees of that reserve. It sounded strange to you as it did to him, and so it did to the army of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, when the ancestors of these Yankees rushed into battle against the mailed chivalry and curled darlings of the court of Charles I. What happened then? Something worthy to be noted and not forgotten. Stout Cromwell and his unconquerable Ironsides when the day was high and hot, charged with resistless fury upon the proud columns of that host of gentlemen, so they were boastfully denominated, and lo! the Ironsides repented to his host were no longer there. They were scattered as the dry leaves of autumn are before the storm blasts of winter. The same nasal twang rang out, and that day, their well known war cry, "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" These Yankees are a peculiar people; they are an industrious, thrifty, painstaking race of men. The frailties of these men grow out of their very virtues. Those stern virtues which founded liberty in England, and baptized it in their own blood upon Bunker Hill, in America. They will do so again if there is a necessity for it. It is a hard matter to deal with men who so verily believe that God Almighty and his angels encamp around about them. What do they care for earthly things or earthly power? What do they care for kings and lords and presidents? They fully believe they are heirs of the King of kings. In the hour of battle they seem to themselves to stand, like the great Hebrew leader, in the cleft of the rock; the glory of the most high God passes by them and they catch a gleam of its brightness. If you come in conflict with the purposes of such men, they will regard you as everything, life as nothing. So it appeared in our war of the Revolution.

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It is really a matter of astonishment that the Bible does not, apart from its religious character and claims, on the ground of its literary merit, engage the admiration of the literary world; and it would in a moment, were they persuaded that it had no other claims, but they hear the voice of the Lord God walking in the midst of it, and it sends a thrill through the ear of guilt, which precludes all pleasant communion. Like its Author, who was himself the Light of the world, it shines in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not; it must be content that the world know not, because it knew Him not. And yet will you be ignorant of a book which has employed more tongues, and pens, and hands, and heads, and hearts, than perhaps all other books; a book, parts of which are centuries more ancient than any other writings extant—a book whose records carry you back to a period of patriarchal simplicity not only beyond the history of Herodotus, but the poems of Homer—a book whose narratives are touching and simple, whose descriptions are vivid and sublime, and whose poetry has the spirit of lyric and the point of diction.

A SPOT ON THE FLOOR.

There are some things in the liquor traffic which quite baffle my logic. I do not now speak of the traffic as carried on in your city saloons and dens, for the proprietors of those establishments constitute a class of the most ignorant and stupid of men, and in the moral mission way to my neighbor's ox that is wont to push with his horns, as to these people. Your country liquor-dealer is a very different person. He is "mine host" of such and such an inn, makes his guests welcome to comfortable meals and lodging. He would not sell liquor, so he says, only the traveling public seem to demand it, and he honestly tries to keep down and out of sight all the more unpleasant things which are apt to intrude upon one's notice in a country inn; and yet even in the country there are things falling under the notice of our rum-trailers which one would suppose sufficiently unpleasant to startle them.

A poor, intemperate fellow, who was a rapid workman when sober, but ungovernable when drinking, went from one respectable country tavern to another until he was quite drunk, and in this condition was killed in a horrible manner. His blood was spilt upon the ground, and as people looked at the spot they said, "It was rum." A city liquor-seller might have looked at it sedately, but how a country trafficker could do it is more than I can explain.

COSTLY, BUT PRECIOUS.

Standing before a magnificent picture, not long since, we were told that it had been purchased for \$15,000! At first mention, the price seemed enormous; but when we recalled the fact that the picture was a portrait of a man, we were not so much surprised. The man was the most celebrated artist of the land—that, in order to make the necessary studies, he had doomed himself to the perils and hardships of a distant, dangerous climate—then we did not wonder that a millionaire should deem it but just to barter away his own thousands for the companionship of such a picture in his drawing-room.

There are sometimes rare and beautiful wares brought into the market, that are invoiced at almost fabulous rates. The simple reason is, that they cost so much to procure. That luxurious emerald, labeled "\$500," cost terrible battles with Polar ice and hurricanes. The pearl that flashes on the brow of the bride is precious, because it was rescued from the great deep at the risk of the pearl fisher's life, as he was lifted into the boat half-dead, with the blood gushing from his nostrils! All choicest things are reckoned the dearest. So is it in heavens inventory. Too. The universe of God has never witnessed aught to be reckoned in comparison with the redemption of a guilty world. That mighty ransom no such countable things as silver and gold could procure.

And so it is that the best part of a Christian character is that which was procured at the sorest cost. Patience is a beautiful trait, but it is not won oftentimes by those who walk on life's sunny side in silver slippers. It is the product of dark nights of tempest, and of days of adversity, whose high noon is gloomy as midnight; for the trial of our faith worketh patience. Purity of character is often costly, too; more than once it has been bought in this wicked city, by the bitter price of a crust of bread, eaten with a good conscience in an attic, where a guileless conscience would have been rewarded with French satins and a barolo's sumptuous couch.

As God reckons jewelry, there is no brilliant which flashes with such lustre as the tear of true penitence. Yet God only knoweth what heart-pressure, as in a vise, what rendings and wringings of soul, what crushings of pride and wrestlings in agony, may have been needed, in order to press out that jewel of purity, which is the crown of the saint.

We have sometimes met with a person in social circles, who possessed a peculiar gentleness and docility of character. As we came to know her better, we were charmed by her calm self-possession, and her heroic submissiveness to God, under sudden shocks of calamity. We could not but admire so beautiful a character. We envied its possessor. Ah! we envied such a spirit. What fearful price of severe chastisements and bitter disappointments—of hopes deluded, and expectations crossed; of faith repudiated to the rack, and patience burned bright in seven times heated furnaces—all that meek lowliness of character had been gained. So true is it that he who would be "rich towards God," must be willing to toil hard, and bear sore afflictions, in order to win the precious acquisitions.

To be a complete, symmetrical Christian, all these graces of patience, purity, meekness, long-suffering, and godliness, must be attained. We must pray for them; we must toil for them; we must suffer for them. He is a meager, half-pipe, unfinished Christian, who does not possess those peculiar graces which God only sends to us through suffering, privation, and trial. Let us not draw back from the possession of any spiritual treasure, through the dread of paying dearly for it. Precious things are always costly. The merchant withholds no extra labors, or extra hours of thought over his ledgers, if thereby he can secure an extra return of profits. The sculptor counts not the long months wasted away, which see him with hammer and chisel, pursuing the imprisoned "Hercules," or "Greek Slave," which his keen eye detects within the block of marble. What are hardships and privations on Labrador ice-fields, or amid Grandæan mountains, to Frederick Church, as long as he is transferring those very icebergs to his canvas, and rearing the "Heart

TOM CORWIN'S IDEA OF YANKEES.

My colleague, Mr. Cox, spoke of the meeting upon the western reserve in Ohio. He is a young gentleman, a rising man, and if he does not get bad habits upon the democratic side of the House, may come to something some day hence. He amused himself with the comic power he possesses in imitating the nasal twang of the Yankees of that reserve. It sounded strange to you as it did to him, and so it did to the army of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, when the ancestors of these Yankees rushed into battle against the mailed chivalry and curled darlings of the court of Charles I. What happened then? Something worthy to be noted and not forgotten. Stout Cromwell and his unconquerable Ironsides when the day was high and hot, charged with resistless fury upon the proud columns of that host of gentlemen, so they were boastfully denominated, and lo! the Ironsides repented to his host were no longer there. They were scattered as the dry leaves of autumn are before the storm blasts of winter. The same nasal twang rang out, and that day, their well known war cry, "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" These Yankees are a peculiar people; they are an industrious, thrifty, painstaking race of men. The frailties of these men grow out of their very virtues. Those stern virtues which founded liberty in England, and baptized it in their own blood upon Bunker Hill, in America. They will do so again if there is a necessity for it. It is a hard matter to deal with men who so verily believe that God Almighty and his angels encamp around about them. What do they care for earthly things or earthly power? What do they care for kings and lords and presidents? They fully believe they are heirs of the King of kings. In the hour of battle they seem to themselves to stand, like the great Hebrew leader, in the cleft of the rock; the glory of the most high God passes by them and they catch a gleam of its brightness. If you come in conflict with the purposes of such men, they will regard you as everything, life as nothing. So it appeared in our war of the Revolution.

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THE PACIFIC.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, June 7, 1860.

College of California.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held in Oakland, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, June 13th, at 12 M.

S. H. WILLEY, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 6th, 1860.

Notes Here and There.

Every semi-annual visit to this place brings to mind not only pleasant and painful recollections of the past, but also affords unmistakable evidences of permanency and healthful prosperity. The enterprise, intelligence and high-toned liberality of Nevada have been proverbial from its very commencement. It is to Nevada and Nevada county, California is indebted for the long-tom, the ditch, the sluice, the hydraulic hose, Dunning's under-current sluice, and other improvements in mining. Three new inventions we have seen during this visit—a machine for sewing hydraulic hose, invented by Mr. Rice, a Nevada mechanic, and which reduces the cost to forty per cent. less than when sewed by hand.

We looked with great satisfaction on the revolutions of a self-regulating ditch tender. This simple but useful invention is the work of E. Matton, now in Omega, the famous inventor of the hydraulic pump. It consists of a circular rack made of sheet iron. The rim is set with buckets of the same material, about an inch deep and three-quarters of an inch apart. It is placed at the head of the sluice at a certain angle, and as the water passes through the buckets the rack is set in motion, and nothing can go into the hose but water. It takes chips, bark, pine buds, stones, and all sorts of rubbish, and dumps them on the ground; we saw a pile of not less than fifty bushels of such stuff which had been thrown out by it, which otherwise would have cost time and labor to have kept from going into the hose and pipe. This same Matton has about completed another ingenious thing, applying water power to the derrick; this will save thousands to the miners. Dunning's under-current sluice I have not seen yet.

The citizens of Nevada, Grass Valley, and vicinity, have probably done more than any body else to develop the wealth of Washoe. They were the first to invest largely in the silver mines, and they have also been the first to realize princely returns. During the excitement caused by the Indian massacre, which excitement extended all through the State, the citizens of Nevada were the first to organize a company and to start it to the relief of our people, and also raised the largest amount of money for their aid. A Sacramento firm received great praise for contributing \$100. A Nevada house, Birdseye & Felton, gave \$500. Regular trains leave Nevada every few days for Virginia City, and in all probability this route will soon share largely the travel that now goes through Placerville.

Last week, in the "deadest hour of night," the cry of fire startled the multitude from their sleep. The Keystone Hotel, Sullivan's Ball Court, and two or three private dwellings, were in flames. Fortunately for the town, owing to the damp state of the weather and the water which was thrown from a small hose, the fire was kept from spreading, and another of those fearful visitations which have thrice laid the city in ashes was prevented. The result of this fire will be of decided benefit to the city. Mr. Charles Marsh and other monied men are taking measures to supply the city with water from the large reservoirs of the South Yuba Canal Company, at once, and in such quantities that no fire can make progress against the deluge that will be poured upon it. Nevada has had her share of awful fires, and cannot afford to have any more.

We do not know how other libraries of the same character flourish in our mountain towns. The library in Nevada numbers already about 1100 volumes in excellent condition, and constant additions are being made. A catalogue has been published by the Association, and a BIBLE, which we had the pleasure and honor of presenting, is marked No. 1. The room in which the books are kept is generously donated for that purpose by a member of the Association, and is well protected from fire. Last year Bayard Taylor lectured before the Association, and arrangements are being made to secure Rev. T. Starr King to lecture this season, if possible. If such facts as the above indicate any thing, we think we are safe in saying that the Library not only flourishes, but is an honor to the town.

Several applications have been refused already for want of accommodations. Not much more than a year since Miss Phillips opened a seminary for young ladies in Nevada. She came with testimonials of a first class order from Philadelphia and Holly Springs, Miss. Her success in Nevada soon proved her testimonials true to the letter. She is a good disciplinarian, and a thorough teacher. Instead of those, we had almost said vicious exhibitions, which fill the heads of the scholars for three months before they transpire, and leave them good for nothing afterwards, she substitutes the monthly review of the classes. It was with great pleasure that we visited the school. Her rare accomplishments she possesses for the post rank her as one of the best teachers in the State. If the citizens of Nevada are true to the good name and interests of their mountain home, they will lose no time in securing a seminary building which will comfortably accommodate all who may apply to Miss Phillips for the advantages which she can so successfully promote.

The Methodists are repairing their church edifice, inside and out. It has stood in need for a long time, and we are glad to see the interest with which the work is going

on. Rev. Mr. Bruner, their pastor, has labored for a long time as the only Protestant minister in this city of 3,000 souls, and upwards. As a man and minister he is greatly beloved, and well may be, for in no minister of our acquaintance have we seen a more truthful exhibition of real love for his Master's cause, whether in or out of his denomination, than in him. Would, California were pervaded by more like him.

The Baptists are again erecting their standard and rallying the brethren to the work. Rev. B. Brierly preaches with great acceptance to the Church and large congregations listen to him with interest. There is a movement on foot to build him a church; whether a brick church or a wooden one, is not yet determined.

Last Sunday, May 27th, was a great day with our Congregational brethren. Their beautiful and elegantly finished edifice was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The services of the dedication were exceedingly interesting from beginning to end. The Methodist and Baptist churches omitted their regular service to unite with their brethren. The house was filled at an early hour, and several additional seats were brought in to accommodate those who had no pew room. Five clergymen sat in the pulpit, and all took part in the exercises. It was a pleasant thing to see the true sympathy and fellowship that filled the pulpit and the pew. The invocation was offered by Rev. Mr. Patten, of Grass Valley. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Bruner. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brierly. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Warren, from Jer. 32 ch. 5-15 verses. At the end of the sermon the congregation stood and united with the preacher in a formal dedication of the house to the worship of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit; and the profoundly interesting ceremony concluded by the dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Bartlett.

Before the congregation was dismissed, Mr. Bartlett, pastor of the church, made a statement of the pecuniary condition of the church. A debt of \$700 was unprovided for. An appeal was made in very few words by Bros. Bruner, Brierly and Patten. And in less than twenty-five minutes, Bro. Warren had the pleasure of announcing that \$727.50 had been contributed. The enthusiasm and genuine good feeling with which the people cast their gifts into the treasury, was of itself worth more than three times the money to the church. The spirit of giving was so strong that even after the congregation was dismissed some came to the pulpit and gave, till all amounted to \$747.50.

It is a beautiful church; more so inside than out. The pews are mounted with native oak rails and scrolls; the pulpit, the only thing in the shape of a close pulpit of all we have yet seen in the State, is solid oak, and ornamented with seven fine gothic panels. The whole thing is complete. It has cost a struggle, but the reward has come at last. If now the spiritual temple shall flourish and prosper, all who have had part in its toil, hopes and fears shall be thankful that they ever had the privilege to labor for it. Our prayer is that the glory of the inner shall far outshine the outer, and the living stones of the spiritual edifice shall never cease to give splendor, strength and beauty to the sanctuary of God. Minister and people have a bright future ahead. God speed them.

P. S.—The pews already rented amount to more than \$1,000, and the entire amount necessary for the support of the Gospel will in all probability be raised without trouble.

John Nugent on Religious Raffles.

If any Protestant should have charged the Catholic Church with holding to the doctrine that the end justifies the means, it would be set forth as an instance of Protestant misrepresentation; but lo! John Nugent, the editor of the *Herald*, comes out boldly in defence of the raffling system on that ground. The poor child must be supported, therefore articles of virtue may be set up for raffle, and a better price obtained. We are not informed whether Smith & Mitchell have any poor children to support, but if not, we advise them to borrow a baby of the apple woman, who nurses her infant, and sells fruit near the post office, and devote a share of their proceeds to the maintenance and support of the mother and her offspring; and if thereafter any Grand Jury should attempt to serve an indictment, let them shield themselves behind that poor innocent babe. It is a pity that the self-denial of these ladies should meet with so little appreciation in this community, that year after year, in spite of the growing distaste and disgust of the public towards religious raffles manifested again and again through the press, and responded to by a total cessation in the fairs of nearly all our religious denominations from such methods of raising funds, they must still be under the necessity of resorting to means which are at the very best of doubtful morality.

With regard to the threats of public scorn, and so forth, ready for the officers of the law, if the matter is brought before the courts, we apprehend that quite as many of our citizens will be as likely to uphold our officers in this matter as to condemn them. We should suggest further to the Editor of the *Herald*, that these appeals to the bigotry of his friends, is a game pretty nearly played out, as Senator Merritt said of the Vigilance Committee matter, the Catholics as a body have little reason to complain of the treatment which they have received in this city, either from the community in general, or from the city authorities.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES.—A colt was struck by lightning and killed on Friday, May 25th, on the ranch of Lewis Sutton, about five miles from Sacramento, on the Georgetown road. We are informed by the operator of the Alta Telegraph office at Folsom, that a Chinaman living near the Lexington House, in Sacramento county, on the Coloma road, was struck by lightning and killed during the thunder storm of Friday, May 25th.—Union.

NEW STAGE LINE.—A line of stages has been established between Woodbridge and Mokelumne City.

Sabbath School Convention.

In our paper of last week we presented to our readers the proceedings of the Convention to the hour of adjournment of Wednesday, May 30th.

Wednesday Afternoon.
At two o'clock, Convention re-assembled, and proceeded at once to consider the second resolution, on the "aims and method of teaching."

Mr. Myers moved to amend as follows: Resolved, That the special influence of Teachers for this purpose, should be upon the spirit of God, the Word of God, and prayer.

Adopted, and resolution as amended, also adopted.

The Committee then, through their Chairman, made a further report as follows: Resolved, That all classes above infant classes should have the same consecutive scripture lessons.

Resolved, That all teachers should be thoroughly prepared to explain and enforce the lessons. For this purpose, there should be a Teachers' Weekly Bible Class, under the direction of the Pastor or the Superintendent.

Resolved, That each pupil should be expected to recite, with strict accuracy, the Scripture lessons and all proof texts, and give his understanding of the meaning. The teacher should correct all erroneous ideas, and use the lesson as far as practicable to promote the salvation of the scholar.

Most of the afternoon session was consumed in discussion, elicited on the above resolutions, and were finally adopted—substitutes thereto being defeated.

Evening Session.

At 8 o'clock the Congregational Church was fully filled with an audience, comprising a large portion of the moral and religious members of this community. The Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. Anderson, who announced that the appropriate committee had selected certain gentlemen to address the audience.

Respectful speeches were not expected, but the extempore remarks of each and every gentleman who had addressed that large audience, were received with even more marked expressions of satisfaction, we venture to say, than had the efforts of the speakers been studied and elaborate productions.

Eloquent and effective addresses were made by Ira P. Rankin, Esq., Rev. A. H. Myers, and Judge H. P. Coon. Rev. Dr. Peck was the last speaker. He said that the hour had arrived for the closing of good meetings, but of bad gatherings. He knew, however, that there were many here who desired that this assemblage should not yet disperse.

The speaker then eloquently and effectively dwelt upon the necessity of unity and spiritualism in the church. This would insure united and active exertions in the Sunday school. He wanted a revival in the latter—less of poetry and more of prose. Too much attention had been given to eloquence, and too little to the plain and practical. A long discussion ensued, which was particularly interesting, and was high time that zealous, hearty, hard work was done, if good was expected to be accomplished.

Every little Mission church, as greater congregations, would then become imbued with spirituality, and the Sabbath school as well as the church flourish.

The exercises of the evening proved to be instructive, interesting and impressive to an extent seldom enjoyed even in this community, so highly favored with clerical as well as lay talent. The order of exercises of the morning was announced, after which the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning at half-past 8 o'clock.

Thursday, May 31st.

The Convention having been called to order at the usual hour, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. Kellogg, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported that a list of the members of the Convention had been prepared, and upon his suggestion the roll was read by the Secretary, and amended by adding the names of those who were not enrolled.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Lacy, speakers were limited to one speech, of five minutes, upon each subject.

Rev. Dr. Burrows offered the following: Resolved, That the duties of the Sunday School teacher, faithfully discharged, are a means of advancing the growth in grace of the teacher, and as such, carry with them an encouraging reward, and should be assumed by all who wish to promote their growth in grace. Unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Peck offered the following: Resolved, That this Convention would respectfully suggest to all Sunday Schools the necessity of carefully guarding Sunday School excursions and festivals against dancing, and such other methods of amusement as lead the children into the follies and sins of the world.

The Committee on the "obstacles in the way of success and methods of removing them," made, through their Chairman, the following report: Your Committee approach this subject fully and deeply impressed with its solemn and momentous character, and their inadequacy fully and satisfactorily to present its solution to this Convention. Taking for granted the fact stated in the resolution, to wit: that there are obstacles in the way of the success of the Sunday School cause, we consider, first, the obstacles to success in gathering the children into our Schools. In most cases, perhaps, the principal obstacle is the indifference of parents and guardians in regard to the moral and religious culture of those committed to their charge. Next to this, and growing out of it, is the indifference of the children of all such parents and guardians. Another formidable obstacle arises from the prejudices and hatred of many to the Christian religion, wherever it presents a life-power; whilst others object most positively and seriously to the too sectarian character of many of our Schools. And the serious obstacle in the interior of our State is the want of a Sabbath.

Having called attention to a few of the most prominent outside obstacles, we notice such as exist within the Schools; and regarding, as we do, all efforts as coming short of success which fall short of aiming at the enjoyment of an irrepressible minister lower the spiritual grade of a church. The evil above complained of has its origin, in a great degree, in the want of a deep and abiding concern on the part of parents and pastors, for the salvation of the lambs of the flock.

Second. Weekly meetings for the instruction and improvement of Teachers.

Third. The volunteering as Teachers, of the mature, permanent, and influential members of the Church.

Fourth. Systematic visitation on the part of the schools.

Fifth. The employment of children as missionaries for the schools, and lastly, and mainly, by carrying out the spirit of the second resolution adopted yesterday, to wit: a firm reliance upon the word of God, and prayer. Respectfully submitted.

A. H. Myers, Chairman. Dryden, Fitzgerald, Veeder, Brodt, Henry Phelps, Goucher.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Cheney, the report was accepted.

Rev. Mr. Cheney then offered the following amendment: Add to the remedies, first, the protection of the Sabbath by just laws, faithfully administered. This was adopted, and report adopted as amended.

The Committee on Unity, through Mr. Forbes, Chairman, submitted the following report:

Resolved, That all efforts to promote and increase the efficient working, and extend the influence of the Sunday School cause in California, demand our warm approbation, and shall receive our united and hearty cooperation.

SECOND.—That we regard the establishment of Missionary Sunday Schools in our cities and counties, throughout the State, an important means of securing religious teachings to that class otherwise destitute of Christian care.

THIRD.—That there shall be appointed by this Convention a State Committee of thirteen, a majority of whom shall reside in San Francisco, who shall be empowered to elect a President and Secretary from their own number, whose duty it shall be to collect and impart through the various religious papers, or otherwise, from time to time, such information respecting the necessities and progress of Sabbath Schools throughout this State, as will tend to strengthen and advance the cause.

FOURTH.—That as far as may be practicable, we pledge ourselves to extend assistance to those Sunday Schools already established in our State, and which require aid, and that we will seek out those places destitute of Sunday School privileges, and use our best efforts to establish Sunday Schools at such points.

Adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lacy, expressing the satisfaction of the Convention in learning that the American Sunday School Union were about to send hither a missionary, to labor for the cause in the Pacific State. Resolution adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Cheney: Resolved, That Union Schools should be established where there is not strength enough in the different churches to support independent schools, and that in such schools no sectarian books or papers should be used.

A long discussion ensued, which was particularly interesting, and was high time that zealous, hearty, hard work was done, if good was expected to be accomplished.

The Convention adjourned until 8 P. M.

Evening Session.

At 8 o'clock the body of the First Congregational Church was filled with delegates to the Sabbath School Convention, and others. Rev. Dr. Anderson, the President, in the Chair.

The Committee appointed "On the real and practical utility of the Sunday School cause, and combinations for further effort," made the following Report.

That although the existing unity of feeling among the laborers in the field is prominent, and should be regarded as a matter for congratulation, there is yet a great work to be achieved in order to make our united efforts tell more effectively in promoting the interests and extending the influence of the Sunday School cause throughout the State. Up to this time, there has never been any complete statistical information collected from the various Sunday Schools of the State. No report of the State Committee has been received, and no complete and accurate list of the schools has been taken to search out localities destitute of Sunday School privileges; no active means used to build up and enlarge those schools now existing in the State, which urgently need aid to maintain them; nor for establishing schools where required in destitute places.

The great necessity of the immediate prosecution of such important labors will no doubt forcibly impress itself upon your attention, as it has upon the attention of your Committee.

With a properly organized association of Sunday School teachers and Superintendents throughout the State, much can be accomplished towards effecting the desired result, and to promote the complete and effective working of such an organization, will involve pecuniary contingencies.

Your Committee, in closing their report, beg leave to submit the following resolutions for your consideration and action:

Resolved, That all efforts to promote and increase the efficient working, and extend the influence of the Sunday School cause in California demand our warm approbation, and shall receive our united and hearty cooperation.

Resolved, That we regard the establishment of Missionary Sunday Schools, in our cities and counties throughout the State, an important means of securing religious teachings to that class otherwise destitute of Christian care.

Resolved, That there shall be appointed by this Convention a State Committee of sixteen, a majority of whom shall reside in the city of San Francisco, who shall be empowered to elect a President and Secretary from their own number, whose duty it shall be to collect, and report through the various religious papers, or otherwise, from time to time, such information respecting the necessities and progress of Sunday Schools throughout the State as will tend to strengthen and advance the cause.

A. B. Forbes, Rev. C. B. Anthony, Rev. Mr. Evans, Rev. Mr. Lacy, J. A. Burlingame, Mr. Woodson.

One of the last things done at the session, which took a recess at 1 o'clock, was to accept and adopt the report of the Committee on the condition and prospects of the cause in the State. It was as follows: The Committee have received reports from 85 schools, 65 of which are within 10 miles of the city of San Francisco. The number of scholars in attendance upon these schools is 8,326; teachers employed, 1,174.

Baptist denomination there are 53 churches, with a membership of 1,825, only 4 of which Churches have their Sabbath Schools here represented. There are 6 Congregational Churches from which we have not heard. Of the other denominations, your Committee have not been able to gain information.

The Committee regret that they are unable to give a statement of the growth and spiritual condition of the schools in the State; but from the letters in the hands of the Committee, they are able and very happy to report a gratifying increase in numbers and a lively interest in the exercises of the schools, so far as heard from. Several reports mention conversions as having taken place among the pupils.

One interesting fact appears from the partial returns before us. There are more female scholars and female teachers than male in a large majority of schools.

We would state that some schools have reported the total membership, and others the average attendance. The figures for the schools in this city represent the average attendance only.

In conclusion, your Committee would express their feelings of encouragement in view of the prospects of the Sunday School cause throughout the State. They believe it to be the cause of God, and the hope of our land.

J. M. Haven, D. A. Jackett, Chas. A. E. Hertel, Robert Kellen, William Fanner, E. King, Henry Baker, Committee.

The Nominating Committee to name a State Committee had reported just as the morning session closed; the first business of the evening was the reading of the report. The Committee had been instructed to nominate 13. After considerable discussion the following list was unanimously adopted:

E. P. Flint (Congregational), A. B. Forbes (Baptist), Charles Spencer (M. E. Church South), Ralph C. Harrison (M. E. Church), H. P. Coon (M. E. Presbyterian), D. N. Hawley (M. E. Presbyterian), Rev. Albert Williams (O. S. Presbyterian), of San Francisco.

G. T. Montgomery (Cumberland Presbyterian), of Santa Clara.

Rev. A. H. Myers (Evangelical Lutheran), of Alameda.

E. R. Stockwell (Baptist), of Stockton. Patrick H. Russell (M. E. Church South), E. L. Barber (M. E. Church), of Sacramento.

James M. Haven (Congregational), of Downville.

W. L. Williams (Baptist), of Marysville. Judge Robert Thompson (Congregational), of Mokelumne Hill.

At the opening of the verbal report of Mr. Simonds that his Committee had prepared the points of the address to the public, but not yet entirely completed it, Dr. Peck moved that when the Committee had prepared the address, it be published under the direction of the Committee. Carried.

Mr. Beel, of the Bible Society, had liberty to announce that the California Bible Society had made arrangements to supply every youth of the State with a Testament. He invited delegates to seek out those destitute of the word of God, and to draw upon the Society for such number of Testaments as they needed.

Mr. Cheney said he had received a note, with the modest President's initials, asking: "Is it right to call our Convention next year?" He thought it was.

Mr. Cheney said, if he were to make a speech, it would be in the following words: Resolved, That this Convention gratefully appreciates the action of the San Francisco Sabbath School Union in calling this Convention, and that it recommends said Union to call another Convention early in the year 1861.

The resolution of Mr. Sawyer was then unanimously adopted, in these words: Resolved, That the State Committee be authorized to call another Convention at such time and place as they deem proper.

Dr. Peck moved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in pamphlet, under the auspices of the State Committee—carried. Then, the Doctor made some remarks pertinent to the approaching separation. We came here, he said, warm in our determination to preserve our unity and our harmony, and generally we have kept our promises well; but once in a while a question arose, which put our desire to agree, to rest somewhat, from the constructive. He put their results away in his heart—they were indications to him of the progress we had made toward union. He did not urge compromise but accommodation upon our points of disagreement.

Thanks to the Presiding officer, to the Secretary, to the people of San Francisco, to the California Navigation Company for free tickets, to the First Congregational Church people, were cheerfully voted.

Before adjourning, the President briefly returned thanks to the Convention. He spoke of the pleasure the meeting had afforded, and the profit they promised in the future. We had shown a little different feeling on our uniforms sometimes, but all could see that we belonged to one Master—served in one cause. The hymn beginning "Blest be the tie that binds," and the long-term doxology, were sung. The President offered a short prayer, and with the benediction the congregation separated.

So ended the first California Convention of teachers and friends of Sabbath Schools—the first of a series of Annual Conventions, we trust. The proceedings have been intensely interesting, sprightly, suggestive, harmonious and practical. The good they have done, and have just begun to do, cannot be calculated.

San Francisco Sunday School Union.

The ninth anniversary of the Sunday School Union of this city was celebrated last Thursday, the 31st ult., at the Calvary Church. The exercises commenced by the singing of that glorious hymn, "Coronation," by the teachers and pupils; reading of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Burrows; prayer by Rev. D. A. Dryden of Petaluma.

The children then sang a hymn, "The Anchor," in a very sweet and pleasing manner. After which John McKee, Esq., the energetic and devoted Secretary of the Union, presented the following able and interesting Report:

Secretary's Report.
The nineteen Sunday Schools now comprising the San Francisco Sunday School Union are in an encouraging and prosperous condition; affording great cause for present thankfulness, and encouraging renewed efforts for the increase of the numbers, efficiency and usefulness of those, the nurseries of the Church upon earth. While none of them end to large a number of names, nor enjoy the advantages of an enlarged liberality, flowing from abundant and sanctified wealth—yet, in all that concerns punctuality and regularity in attendance, discipline and order during the sessions, and interest in the exercises exhibited by teachers and those taught, we are led to believe they will compare favorably with an equal number in any of our sister cities.

During the past year, the number in attendance has been increased about one-fourth; additions have been made to the number of volumes in the several libraries;

more systematic and effectual means have been used in the distribution of good Sunday School papers; and an increased zeal for the work has been manifested by all concerned.

Five Sunday Schools have been admitted into this Union, namely: the Industrial School, Geo. H. Peck, Superintendent; the Pacific M. E. South, Chas. Spencer, Superintendent; the Union Mission, G. K. Foster, Superintendent; St. Paul's Mission, W. C. Reed, Superintendent, and the Spring Valley Mission, E. R. Waterman, Superintendent.

The three last named are of quite recent organization—supplying religious instruction in hitherto unoccupied fields of labor. A great portion of the city has been thoroughly canvassed, and the children of our streets of whatever rank or station, particularly those not under religious influence at home, affectionately urged to honor the Lord's Day, and become regular members of some one of our Sunday Schools.

The increased number and rapidly increasing importance of our Mission Schools afford us gratifying evidence of their efficiency, in bringing under religious instruction the young of the class just referred to.

The officers of the several schools are selected by the teachers, generally to serve one year.

The sessions are held once each Lord's Day, in the morning or afternoon, as seems most appropriate to those in charge.

The Bible forms the basis of instruction, yet the exercises are varied—including the study of the creeds, the catechisms, hymns, &c., of the different denominations. Especial attention has been given to the exercise in singing. In all the schools here represented are using the same hymns and tunes, aided by suitable musical instruments, under competent direction; so that in every part of our city, families differing in creed are yet familiar with the same sweet melodies, which serve to render this part of our Sunday School and Union exercises so delightful. Nor is the prominence given to this exercise without significance; for, the time will surely come when the lullaby songs of our native land will be supplied by the Sunday School.

Another most interesting feature is the successful organization of Bible classes for adults. These, under competent leaders, enjoying the floods of light thrown of late upon Bible history and Bible lands, are attracting to a more systematic study of the Bible, persons of mature years, and render the intelligent examination of its sacred pages, in a social way, an exceedingly interesting as well as profitable employment for the Lord's Day.

For the first time, we presume, in the history of our nation, perhaps in the history of the world, we may record the permanent organization, in a Christian Sunday School, of a class of Chinese. Eight or ten of these strangers to our soil, our language and our religion are now regular attendants at the First Congregational School, receiving instruction in the elements of our religion, from the English Bible. Superstitions by nature, ignorant of divine truths, they require much patience on the part of the teachers; yet faithful, pains-taking teachers have them in charge, and encouraging hopes are entertained that the class will be sustained.

Those of our schools connected with our city Churches are supplied with well selected libraries, from 1,000 to 2,000 volumes each, with Sunday School papers in proportion to the number of children, and with maps, cards, &c. Our Mission Schools, however, are in great need of an additional supply of reading matter suitable for the young. The chief difficulty encountered by Superintendents has been the want of a sufficient number of competent, persistent teachers, resulting, somewhat, from the unsettled state of a portion of our community. This is being gradually overcome, as our Churches increase in permanent membership; but, that there may be in the future no lack of laborers in this part of our Lord's vineyard, the duty of preparing the more advanced scholars for the teacher's chair has been frequently pressed. The pastors of the several Churches, realizing the great importance of this work, are frequent in their visits—some of them constant in their attendance, assisting and encouraging with their advice and presence the officers of their respective schools.

That a well ordered community is the result only of the teachings of Christianity, and that the future prosperity of the State is dependent upon the proper religious culture of the rising generation, is patent to all. We are also aware that the seed sown may lie dormant, affording us no present sensible evidence of its power to bring forth fruit. Therefore we may not measure the results flowing from these labors; we cannot estimate the good sown, until we follow these efforts to influence the youth of our city unto the way of life. Nor will we attempt to demonstrate that the results already attained are commensurate with the means used. An eternity is prepared for the faithful, pious teacher, affording ample time and opportunity for tracing out the effect of religious truths earnestly and affectionately presented. Yet it is our privilege to note that our fields are not barren—heaves of ripened grain have been and are now being gathered in. Hopeful conversions have occurred among the young, and nearly all of our Churches have received additions to their communion from the children of the Sunday Schools, while others, more tender in years, have expressed their desire to be thus admitted when they shall have reached a more mature age. The children of the infant class, born in the Church, are truly the lambs of the flock, and are cared for with a solicitude that only pious parents, teachers and pastors can feel.

But few deaths have occurred, compared with the mortality among the children in the city at large.

From the reports received, for the month ending the first Sabbath in May, we have the following as the present average attendance:—

NAME OF SCHOOL. Teachers. Children. Total.
1. Industrial..... 7 25 32
2. Spring Valley Mission..... 7 25 32
3. Union Mission..... 7 25 32
4. Geary St. Mission..... 108 122
5. Mariners Church..... 21 27
6. St. Paul's Mission..... 102 122
7. Mariners Church..... 21 27
8. Mission St. M. E., German..... 35 49
9. Broadway, German..... 21 27
10. Dupont St., German..... 19 29
11. Elm St. M. E. South..... 11 15
12. Mission St. M. E. South..... 11 15
13. Polk St. M. E. South..... 11 15
14. Powell St. M. E. South..... 11 15
15. Olive Branch, Baptist..... 5 30 35
16. St. Basil's..... 20 28
17. 1st Congregational..... 243 283
18. 2nd Congregational..... 12 12
19. Howard St., Presbyterian..... 85 107
20. Calvary, Presbyterian..... 128 154

Total..... 2,302 2,575

A gain in attendance reported for the previous year of 422.

About 15,000 volumes in Library. About 100,000 S. S. papers distributed.

From the above necessarily brief exhibit it is apparent that we have in this city of the far west a goodly number of educational institutions in successful operation, receiving proper attention from active christian men and women. Reared upon an everlasting foundation they must increase in power, and we may be allowed the expression of the confident hope that from them the helping hand may yet be extended to the islands of our western sea, and agencies go forth to assist in watering with pacific influences the waste places of the earth beyond.

The monthly meetings of this Union have been regularly held with good attendance,

affording pleasant occasions for reporting the condition of the schools from time to time—for social reunion and for interchange of opinion as to all matters pertaining to the work in hand. Here the different "orders of exercises" have been discussed, new suggestions received, and the most effective means to increase the efficiency of our present systems of instruction considered. "Tis here realized, that in watering others we ourselves may be refreshed, and here only are the self-denying, patient toils of those laboring among the youth of humble life brought to light. It is proper to add that much of the interest of our meetings has been owing to the willing aid rendered by the pastors of all the churches; while our retiring officers have been greatly encouraged by the cordiality with which they have been advised and assisted by the leading men in all the congregations.

The deliberations of your present Board of Managers have been characterized by harmony, and entire good feeling, laying aside denominational distinctions, they have endeavored to preserve continually before them the chief object of this Union—"the prosperity of the cause at large." The invitation extended for the S. S. Convention now in session, was the result of mature deliberation, after consultation with the most

reporting on time to interchange pertaining to "or" discussed, the most efficiency of consideration to water, and fresh, and patient tolls of hum- proper to our meet- ing ad- churches; been great- with, which by the ions. The in- Convention nature de- the most ty. Of its already press and the kindly in- the conven- monthly for ac- em for the requi- ed amia indeed all entitled to nest, hearty friends of his here and to pro- cation is sus- usefulness. En- lar attend- with them, ye of your occa- labor in a the sacred Sunday er that the st Baptist ent and im- the children won't give Brod't then happy and children all Bound," which the school Union E. Church; of How- P. Flint of and Charles h South; Pope of was closed benediction prevents us addresses of Brod't. tion. 1860. late of my- ous, mainly ex- ed with its of the, and the huge evening of which, they place cele- harbor of a of Mar- ween our departure tianople measure of the house over on near the 17th and Mrs. of Amer- while let- tion were present. and Messrs. ere were misses of every evening per table, numbers, more more witnessed most forget and but a members Mr. Bliss' of prayer ect; and and more to this something to one. I and its very joined my the muddy avenues, the city in some of at metro- n, so much art, I get wish to a quieter by more in in part reckoned to account rative to mat- character, of us. re- holo as at it from ground, in ment, up feet, and gets there, him, if in all di- vide, and inter- part

anywhere else. It is just the situation for a grand emporium, and a remarkable city occupies it. We looked away over the Propontis, saw the snows of the Asiatic Olympus, the towns and regions noted for their early connection with the Church and Church-councils, Scutari and the undulating country beyond, the Bosphorus and its villages, Pera and the Sultan's palace, the Golden-horn and its bridges, and the shipping and the villas along the shores, and then the open country to the west, destined of forests and villages, yet giving variety to the great whole.

The Hippodrome.

The Hippodrome has been, and is a historic place in Constantinople. It is as old as the city itself and is situated not far from St. Sophia and the ancient palace. Here, year after year, out of many ornaments and works of art that have passed away from it, an obelisk brought from the temple of the sun at Heliopolis in Egypt, a square column of stone, once used in brass, and the twisted column, or what remains of it, of three bronze serpents that was brought from the temple of Apollo in Delphi. Portions of the inscriptions on the marble pedestals and substructions in Greek and Latin are still legible but I had not patience to copy them. How old these remains of the ages are, and through what centuries in fact have they stood where they now stand, since their migrations! I preferred lingering near them to any dreary visiting of the scenes of the past in the city that lay claim to some pre-eminence. But this preference gave me the opportunity of observing, with some minuteness, the mosaic of Sultan Achmet, whose grounds border the Hippodrome. It is reputed one of the best, and externally, I saw no other one in the Turkish capital. It is very large, of fine marble, and in the very best style of Saracenic art and architecture. Its court and fountain accord with its general excellence, and all its accessories are of the best description.

In sight also from the Hippodrome, is the venerable pile of St. Sophia; not attractive in its exterior and not improved by the additions that have transformed it into a mosque. Now it is at all brilliant in its interior, although there are the green granite columns from the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and pillars from a temple of Jupiter, and red granites from Egypt, and other similar spoils from the demolished temples of the pagan ages. What I chiefly desire for this structure is, that it may stand till it has passed from the hands of the followers of the false prophet, and that its walls may echo again with the eloquence of a Christendom, declaring the Gospel which he preached.

There were many things in the city and vicinity still unseen by us, worth seeing when time is not too precious, but we felt that another week was more than we could spare, and as the steamers ran but once a week our way, we decided to go onward the following day. It was not, however, till the darkness of a damp and clouded evening set in that we steamed away from the beautiful harbor of the great city of the Orient. Prosperous winds and smooth waters attended us, and very early in the dawn of the 24th of February we were at anchor in the Piræus and in sight of the Acropolis of Athens.

The "Eye of Greece."

opened upon us with the light of that serene morning. Our feet were set on classic shores, and one of the dreams of years was accomplished. We had but a day for our visit, and we lost no time. The sun did not ascend above the mountain range of Hyettus before we had driven two miles of the five from the Piræus to the Acropolis.

Without omitting anything of importance that now remains of the classic era within the limits of the ancient Athens, we visited them as they came, and in such an order as to lose the least time in passing from one to another. And while days of seeing might not quite satiate one, we found that a half hour at each of the chief points of attraction gave us, at least, one good look at the whole and its parts, and one deep impression, and was very satisfying if not altogether all that could be desired. I have neither time nor strength at my command sufficient for any detail. A hundred of these pages could not record what I saw, thought and felt in the course of a few hours going up and down the hills that once echoed to the feet and to the lips of the masters of the world in philosophy and in art. And volumes of description might be written, as volumes have been, and still leave much more to be said. Let it suffice to say that we went round and through the temple of Theseus, still almost perfect in exterior, and a real gem of the Doric order, in the severe style, though the once pure white marble is stained and blackened by long exposure, and by accidents of time. Indeed, one must prepare himself for some disappointment in the outward brilliancy of all structures of white marble which have stood many centuries. Though built of the best Pentelicon or other marble, once very white, and almost transparent when thin, they were some decayed, some more discolored, and many weather-stained, as wholes; yet there will still be found some columns and portions of walls that are not blackened at all, which will give an idea of their appearance during the earlier centuries of their existence. From the temple of Theseus we ascended to the hill of the Pnyx, where the people of the Republic were accustomed to assemble in the open air, or more as they do now in our modern Republic, to listen to their statesmen and orators, and to hear accounts of the public affairs, foreign and domestic. And there I took my place upon "the stand," the Bema of the Greeks, hewn from the rock, and almost as perfect as it was in the times of Mithridates, Themistocles, Alcibiades and Demosthenes. But there was no sea of murmured faces before me, and no murmur of the crowd was in my ears. The air was silent; little patches of growing wheat were green around me; the space in front was no longer smooth and hard with the tread of human feet; and there was no abode of man within a half mile of the spot. "O Athenians!" whether has your glory died, and what means these desolations?

From the Pnyx it is a fourth of a mile, or more, across a shallow vale to the base of the rocky height of the Areopagus. This peak is climbed by a flight of steps, somewhat broken now, and presents no large extent of surface on its summit, uneven and rocky. The Pnyx was for the masses; Mar's Hill was for the select few, the learned, the philosophers, and the ecclesiastical sort. And hence it was that, when Paul was here and began to discourse of religion in the market place to the ears of the philosophers and priests, he was conducted to Mar's Hill, as the proper place to speak upon such a theme, and where the audience would be more fit and select, if not fewer. Unless the top has been changed and raised a great deal, I here trod rocks

once more, in the foot-steps of the great Apostle. There is no evidence of much alteration there, and so I had the feeling that I saw below me, and above me, the Acropolis, what his eyes also beheld. I did not need my Testament that I might read from it the 17th of the Acts. I think I have been able to repeat that chapter from memory for more than 20 years, nor is it now probable that I shall ever forget it. How like what it was, this scene is! And yet, in the most important respects, how changed!

The Acropolis.

To the Acropolis next. Since the independence of Greece its government has been slowly and patiently restoring what could be restored upon this renowned height, and exhuming every buried fragment of the past by the most thorough excavations. The government has also made some good roads and planted much shrubbery along their borders in the vicinity of these classic remains. So we ascended easily, and found a ready admittance. Every spot is guarded by an officer of the government, and not a fragment can be touched, or removed, even the most trivial, except by stealth or bribery. There are good prints of the Propyleum, the Erechtheum, and the Parthenon, for sale here, and in all countries, I presume. If you can see some good ones, they will serve you better than any descriptions. I lingered hours upon the Acropolis, and had my fill, for the time, of admiration, both of nature and of art—for there both are exquisite. If any one wishes to learn how beautiful the Ionic architecture can be made let him study the original, or the drawings, of the Erechtheum. And if he would see how grand and elegant also the Corinthian column is, from the chisel of a master, let him stand by such pillars as those that remain of the great temple of Jupiter, whether next I went from the Acropolis. This sublime structure was not finished till long after the others were; but, standing on a more accessible spot, it was sooner injured and despoiled, and made quarry of, so that now it is left only a few standing columns and pediments, and nothing but weeds, and wheat is growing at the very base of these columns that remain.

In addition to these ruins of large structures, there are other antiquities of less consequence and merit, to which we paid our respects. And then the winged hours of our day had sped. We had trod the heights and valleys of ancient Athens; had meditated among the ruins of her temples; had stood on the banks of her classic bays, the Illyssus and Cephissus; and had viewed her circling mountains, and her smiling plain, just coming into the glory of early spring. There was no more that we could do; although, "after these things," departing "from Athens," we fain would have gone "to Corinth." Instead of this, however, we sailed out of the Piræus, passed Salamis and Ægina, and only dimly saw the gulf of Corinth.

Along the mouth of the Adriatic, where St. Paul was so long storm-driven, we steamed swiftly and peacefully; and on Sunday morning, the 26th inst., we made this island of Sicily, abreast of Mount Ætna, which towered up like a giant, with his gloomy head among the clouds, but upon looking out from among them at the shining sun, the Italian shore was very soon, also, in full view, and we had a delightful passage up the Straits, in the midst of glorious scenery. As we neared the harbor of this picturesque little city the sound of church bells was floated to our ears on the calid air, and they were answered by the bells of the shore at noon. There was no Protestant church to seek. We visited some of the Roman Catholic ones, which are not remarkably fine, and passed the remainder of the day and evening at our rooms. We shall not tarry long here, though it is very pleasant.

Yours,

A CHANCE

FOR ALL WHO WANT

GOOD BOOKS,

TO GET A

Splendid Library

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A CENT:

To any of the friends of the PACIFIC who will send us the names of Ten new Subscribers with the money for their subscription (\$50) by the first of July next, we will forward, free of charge, either of the following Valuable Publications.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, fine edition. Gristle's Republic Court. Court of Napoleon. Knickerbocker Gallery. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany, 12 vols. Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. WESTER'S DICTIONARY, Unabridged and Pictorial. THEIR FRENCH REVOLUTION, (in sheep) 2 vols.; WORKS OF LORD BACON, 4 vols.; HISTORY OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC, Molyneux's 2 vols. IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, 5 vols. These Works are Magnificent Specimens of Art, bound in splendid style, and illustrated with Fine Steel Engravings by the most eminent Artists.

For Five new Names, we will send either of the following Elegant Standard Works.

ROLLIN'S HISTORY, (bound in sheep) 2 vols.; LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS, 4 vols.; NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS; TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS; FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR; MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS; MILTON'S PROSE WORKS, 2 vols.; GIBSON'S ROMAN, 4 vols.; HUME'S ENGLAND, 4 vols.; FREDERICK THE GREAT, Carlyle, 2 vols.; HISTORY OF THE GIBONISTS, Lamartine, 5 vols. HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION, Guizot, 4 vols.

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Dickens' Stories for Little Folks, 6 vols. Grimm's Popular Tales, 2 vols. Cummings' Hunter's Life in Africa, 2 vols. Neal's History of the Puritans, 2 vols. Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols. Bancroft's Miscellany.

All of the above Books are in perfect order, handsomely bound, well printed and beautifully illustrated.

The books will be sent promptly by the first conveyance designated after the receipt of the money.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Two Days Later News.

The overland mail which arrived in town last Sunday evening, brought the following items of news:

The Japanese Embassy were expected to arrive at Washington May 14th.

The U. S. steamer Mohawk had captured the bark Wilford off the coast of Cuba, with five hundred slaves.

Douglas had performed some artful dodging on the Homestead Bill, according to the N. Y. Herald.

An effort to get the Pacific Railroad bill taken up, failed.

Mr. Bingham's bill, declaring null and void all Territorial acts in New Mexico, establishing, protecting or legalizing slavery there, was carried through the House by seven majority, after much factional opposition.

The Tariff Bill had passed the House. Virginia is to have a State Armory.

The DASHAWAY PICNIC.—The Dashaways cleared about \$400 by the picnic on Wednesday. There were 1400 people on board the steamer.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday, May 21st, by Rev. S. H. Wiley, Mr. Henry McLaughlin, of Pensacola, Contra Costa County, to Miss Margaret Cochran, of the city.

On the 20th of May, at Hazel Dell, Contra Costa County, by Rev. C. B. Barrett, Mr. Abram Neece to Miss Gertrude F. C. B. Crovet.

DIED.

At Hot Springs Township, Napa County, May 22d, of long illness, Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of Stephen Riley, aged 63 months.

In the vicinity of Knights Landing, on May 22nd, Wm. Elzey, aged 30 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as Teacher of Music, vocal and instrumental, in a school, or will take private pupils. References furnished. Address letter "H," Lock Box 406, San Francisco. may10

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which she has used for many years, and by using the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and health and health to your children. For sale in all cases. See advertisement in another column. may10

WOOD'S INDELIBLE INK AND STENCIL PLATES, for marking Clothing, Napkins, &c. Names cut in Roman, Old English and Script letters. Ink warranted permanent to wash out nor injure the cloth. GEO. M. WOOD, Engraver, 180 Washington street, (at Taylor's Book Store), San Francisco. N. B.—Plate Ink and Brush, can be sent by mail to any part of the country. Send for a list of the different styles and prices.

1860—Now is the time to Subscribe!—THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—writes the Hon. John Wentworth in the Chicago Democrat, "is the name of without question, the best Agricultural Paper in the United States."

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is published Weekly—16 pages quarto, and entered upon its Fifteenth Volume. It contains the most complete and valuable information—among them an enlarged paper, larger type, and an increased amount of contents.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN forms the most complete and practical Journal for the Farmer and Country Resident, published in this country. Terms: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Address with remittance, or for Sample Numbers.

LEITCH TUCKER & SON, Albany, N. Y.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest Root Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood. It cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at \$1.00 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, 412-6m 143 & 144 Clay street, San Francisco.

Circular: "The Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco," will hold their THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR in the month of September, 1860, in said city. The Institute is a body of mechanics, artists, miners, agriculturists, and all other producers to be represented by their work and products.

No pains will be spared in the part not least to render the coming Exhibition even more brilliant and interesting than their two preceding ones, which are universally admitted to have exercised a potent influence on our home manufactures, and to have prominently before the people, and showing more clearly than ever, the necessity of co-operation of all the various of the enterprise in most earnestly solicited.

The public will be advised by our Fair Circular to be issued in January or February of the rules and regulations of the Fair, the day appointed for opening the same, and all other matters relating thereto.

By order of the Institute. W. F. HERRICK, Cor. Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRUIT JARS!

POTTER & BODINE'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS, For Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. A large and valuable inventory, so that we can furnish AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO., Agents for the Manufacturer, may31-3m No 111 Sansome street, San Francisco.

DR. H. AUSTIN, DENTIST, 183 Washington street, Over San Francisco Baths.

IS NOW PREPARED TO PUT UP ARTIFICIAL TEETH on an entirely new process, which, for Cheapness, Beauty and Cleanliness, is not to be surpassed by any other method. Teeth filled with gold, or CRUTCH CEMENT, at the most reasonable prices.

183 Washington street, Over San Francisco Baths.

DISSOLVING VIEWS

WHAT IS IT?

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY PARK & WHITE, SAMUEL ADAMS, and all the Druggists in the State.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND FINE WATCHES.

C. WALKER, No. 30 Montgomery street, corner of Bush, Mercantile Library Building, SAN FRANCISCO.

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a complete and choice assortment of FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Selected with care, in New York, with special reference to the taste and wants of Californians, which he will take pleasure in showing to buyers, assuring them that every article will prove as represented, and will be sold at lowest prices than ever before in San Francisco.

Watches neatly repaired, Jewels re-set, and all work GUARANTEED.

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may31-3m

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE

GOOD BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE ONES! CHEAP!!

BOOKS!

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For sale at low prices by **C. BRAVE,** No. 10 Montgomery, near Market street, opposite the Pavilion.

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WHY IT IS SO HIGHLY ESTEEMED AND UNIVERSALLY USED

Because it produces the combined effect of a tonic, alterative and stimulative medicine.

Because it purifies the blood and expels the poisonous virus which engenders all skin, blood and eruptive diseases.

Because it acts powerfully upon the secretions of the body, and at once removes all impurities.

Because it does not reduce the system but invigorates it—thus requiring no detraction from business or pleasure.

Because it may be taken by delicate females and children at all seasons with safety and benefit.

Because it never fails.

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Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, cor. of William N. St.

For sale by J. H. Johnson and C. B. Redington, Cor. of Shasta, R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice & Coffin, Marysville, and druggists generally. may31-3m

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE

AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.

THE MEDICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

DR. WATTS: Dear Sir—I am so over-joyed with gratitude, I hardly know how to express myself. I have been afflicted with extreme Nervous Debility and Nervous Antidote, for about twelve years, and have had a part of the nervous system cut off, and I have suffered so much that I was unable to do any work, and I was unable to sleep, and I was unable to eat, and I was unable to live. I have been afflicted with extreme Nervous Debility and Nervous Antidote, for about twelve years, and have had a part of the nervous system cut off, and I have suffered so much that I was unable to do any work, and I was unable to sleep, and I was unable to eat, and I was unable to live. I have been afflicted with extreme Nervous Debility and Nervous Antidote, for about twelve years, and have had a part of the nervous system cut off, and I have suffered so much that I was unable to do any work, and I was unable to sleep, and I was unable to eat, and I was unable to live. 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THE FARM.

MAKE HOME BRIGHT AND PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansion—
More than domes and lofty steeples—
More than stately power and sway,
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each happy there.

More than lofty, swelling titles—
More than fashion's living glare—
More than mammoth's gilded honors—
More than thought can well compare,
See that home is made attractive,
By surroundings pure and bright,
That arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest songs,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love abound.

Make your home a little Eden,
Imitate her smiling bowers,
Let a neat and simple cottage,
Stand among bright trees and flowers.
There, what fragrance and what brightness,
Will each blooming rose display!
Here a simple, unassuming flower,
Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam,
If, of roosting, still will cherish
Memories of those happy days.
Such a home makes men the better,
Pure and lasting its control—
Home with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.—Exchange.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Many of our lady readers are already at work in their gardens preparing them for the coming of the warm weather. And as we have here that than such work there is nothing more refining or beneficial, we are inclined to talk flowers a little this week. We have not space to go into an elaborate treatise on floriculture, and only propose to give a few brief hints on the treatment of the more desirable varieties easily obtained and grown.

ROSES.—In purchasing, always choose roses that are on their own stocks. If obliged to take others, set them in the ground so far that the part where they are budded will be covered. Cut in every branch and shoot well, if you want a profusion of flowers. You may not get quite so many in June, but will have more during the season double what you will if you omit pruning.

We wish we could tell you how to preserve them from bugs and lice, but we don't know. Roses will bear high culture, but too much manure can be applied.

DAHLIAS.—To start dahlias, we put the roots in a box, cover two or three inches deep with good soil, set them in a warm, sunny corner, keep them slightly moist, and they soon sprout. With a sharp knife we divide the roots, leaving not more than two sprouts on each piece. Don't set them until the soil is warm. They bear manuring well, and don't require so much water as many other plants.

If you desire plants for late blooming, set a shoot about three inches high, cut it off and set it in the ground. It will grow as readily as a geranium cutting.

When frost comes it can be taken in, and will furnish flowers for Christmas and New Year's.

FRAXINUS.—Soil should not be too rich—a sandy loam is preferable. The best effect is produced by planting only one variety in a bed. An occasional watering with liquid manure during the summer is desirable. If from seed, they should be started in pots or beds as early as possible, and transplanted. A better variety than any known may thus be produced.

PERUVIAN GROW.—Almost any where without trouble, and are a great addition to a garden, though worthless for bouquets.

FUSCIA.—Require rich soil and a half shady location. You can scarcely give them too much water. If kept too dry, the lower leaves and branches are sure to die. If in pots, they must be changed often.

AGAVE.—These fine varieties of aetars are now produced. If necessary, water with liquid manure twice a week at evening, and hoe in the morning. Sow seed in beds, and transplant when one inch high.

In sowing seed be careful not to cover it too deep. One-eighth of an inch is sufficient, and many of the smaller varieties will need pressing in the ground. The cause of the failure of flower seeds to grow, in nine cases out of ten, is because they are planted too deep.—Life Illustrated.

SHEEP WASHING AND SHEARING.

Ever since I worked out by the month, I have had a dread of sheep washing, as it is usually done. A man was thrown across a small stream, making a pond, and a pen for the sheep built by the side of it. We stood in the water waist deep, and took a half bath for two or three hours at a time; the sheep were thrown in heels over head, and bawled, and squeezed until they were pretty well worried out. The water was not always comfortably warm, and we often had a blue and shivering time, notwithstanding the whisky and cider brandy which were poured down to keep the cold out, but which sometimes only drove the wits of the men out. I have now a much more comfortable plan. A large vat made of plank, about ten feet long, four feet wide, and three and a half feet deep, and a stream of water from a sufficient fall. Troughs are laid to conduct the water, with their lower ends standing about two feet above the vat. Two boys each have a sheep walking at one end of the vat, while two men standing on the ground outside the vat, each hold a sheep under the stream running from the troughs. It requires but little squeezing of the wool and much less time, to wash them well, than the old method. It dispenses with all rum, and consequently we have no rumps.

After the sheep are washed, they are turned into a clean pasture, and not sheared until the weather is too warm for flannel jackets. The man that will send a poor sheep asked out into the chilling winds that often make fire necessary in May, ought to be put to sleep on frozen ground next winter, with only a snow drift for bed clothes.

To shear a sheep well, requires practice and patience. A man in a hurry, ought to leave the shearing floor until his hurry is over, for the sheep, if placed near the wool, will rise like a new plowed field. To have the sheep quiet, keep him in an easy position; cut the wool easily and even, let the surface over which the shears are passing be kept rounded out, and the skin drawn smooth.

My way is to set the sheep on his hind quarters upon the floor, with his back to the shearer. While in this position, the brisket, belly, and edges of the neck are on one knee, and the sheep's neck over the other knee, and shears it carefully on the left side, up to the head. He then stands upon his feet, bends the sheep's head to the right side, and shears the fore leg and left side around to within one or two clips of the back bone, and so on to the thigh.

The sheep is then laid on the broad side, the hind leg extended with the shearer's left hand, and the wool clipped from that and the buttock. The knee of the shearer laid over the sheep's neck keeps him quiet. The wool left while going down the back, is cut with clips lengthwise along the spine. The sheep is then set up again and the other side finished in like manner. All tag locks, burs, etc., should be removed before shearing, and the fleece swept frequently to keep straw or dirt from the wool. A very little carelessness will make a very great difference in the aggregate price obtained for the clips.—Agriculturist.

The Right Time to Cut Asparagus.

Every lover of Asparagus must deprecate the course pursued by most persons, and market gardeners in particular, in regard to the time of cutting this delicious vegetable. For many years my impressions were that the whiter and better bleached stalks, the whiter would be the favor. Besides the delicate appearance of a well bleached bunch of asparagus, almost naturally conveys the idea of tenderness and juiciness. Now this is all a mistake, as any person may prove by a single experiment. My plan is never to cut asparagus until, by exposure to the atmosphere, the stalks have become green for the greater portion of their length. The white or bleached part is generally fibrous or woody and tasteless. I know of no more unpleasant sight at table than that of a person drawing tough asparagus through his teeth, sucking off such parts as may be tender, and leaving the uneatable parts on or beside his plate. This may all be remedied, by a little precaution in regard to the time of cutting. To have asparagus in full flavor, tender and juicy, it must be cut when the stalks are just sufficiently green to break off short, like a snap-shot-burn. When the crowns have expanded, the proper period is past, for although the whole stalk then becomes green it becomes fibrous and tough.

I said, then, where it is desirable to have the asparagus retain a fresh green appearance, when served for the table, this can be accomplished by the addition of a very small quantity of saleratus to the water in which it is boiled. I do not offer any of the suggestions in this brief article as novel. They are known to many persons, but very few, but will, with them. To no one they may be acceptable.—Farmer and Gardener.

COLOR OF HOUSES—WINTER ASPECT.

In landscape gardening the color of the house is an important feature. White, the most common, presents too strong a contrast with the lawn and trees in the Summer; and in the Winter, when the ground is covered with snow, not enough. It gives the house a cold and dreary aspect at this season, when it should be warm and cheerful. The majority of people adorn their grounds and paint their houses with the single view to their agreeableness in the Summer, and seem to be insensible to the fact that a landscape can be made as verdant in Winter as in the season of verdure. They are known to many persons, but very few, but will, with them. To no one they may be acceptable.—Farmer and Gardener.

Do this, plant evergreens instead of deciduous trees, and give your house and grounds a more cheerful and cheerful appearance. The latter of which contrasts very agreeably with the snow and evergreens.

Deciduous trees should not be neglected; but it is rarely that we see a mansion accompanied with too many of those of perpetual foliage. For shelter, the latter should be planted on the North of the dwelling—perhaps in a belt, and set singly, or grouped, in other places, as taste may direct. In this manner the aspect will be agreeable at all seasons.

TREES.—If you want your name to be held in grateful remembrance, plant trees; if you want to improve the roadsides in your town, plant trees; if you want to add to the beauty of the surrounding country, plant trees; if you want to give your own and your friend's eyes, plant trees; if you would have your house and grounds more valuable, to keep or sell, plant trees; if any of your land is not well adapted for cultivation or pasture, cannot you plant trees? if you want property that, like money at interest, will be growing while you are sleeping, plant trees.

SELECTED RECIPES.

RED CURRANT JELLY.—With three parts of fine, ripe, currants mix one of white currants; put them into a clean preserving pan, and stir them gently over a clear fire until the juice flows from them freely; then turn them into a fine hair sieve, and let them drain well, but without pressure. Pass the juice through a folded muslin, or a jelly-bag; weigh it, and then boil it fast for a quarter of an hour; add for each pound, eight ounces of sugar, thoroughly powdered; stir this to it, off the fire, until it is dissolved; give the jelly eight minutes more of quick boiling, and pour it out. It will be firm, and of excellent color and flavor. Be sure to clear off the scum as it rises, both before and after it is put in or the preserve will not be clear. Juice of red currants, three pounds; juice of white currants, one pound; fifteen minutes. Sugar, two pounds; eight minutes. An excellent jelly may be made with equal parts of the juice of red and of white currants, and of raspberries, with same proportion of sugar and degree of boiling as mentioned in the foregoing recipe.

WHITE CURRANT JELLY.—White currant jelly is made in the same way as red currant jelly, only it should have double the quantity of sugar, and be boiled above ten minutes. White currant jelly should be put through a lawn sieve.

MUFFINS.—Melt three spoonfuls of butter in three parts of milk. Add three beaten eggs, and a teaspoonful of salt, which quite cold. Stir in flour to make a batter as thick as you can well stir. Make a batter of fine flour, and add a little more of the milk, and allow it to rise. When quite light, bake in muffin rings.

APPLE GINGER.—Two pounds of hard apples, pare, core, and cut them into eight pieces; put into cold water, as you cut them, simply preserve their color. Make a cup of four ounces of white sugar, put in the apples, and boil it all up until transparent. The longer it is kept the better it is.

FLANNEL CAKE.—One quart cream or milk, one ounce butter, six eggs, a pinch of salt, four ounces to make a thin batter. Mix cream, flour, and yolks together, stir the beaten whites of the eggs in just before baking; bake on griddle.

TO DRESS COLD FOWLS OR PIGEONS.—Cut them into four quarters, beat up an egg or two according to what you have to dress, grate a nutmeg in some salt, chop parsley, a few bread crumbs, mix all well together, dip them in this batter, and have some drippings hot in a stew pan, in which fry them of a fine light brown. Make a little gravy thickened slightly with flour. Lay the fowl on a dish and pour the sauce over it. A cold rabbit cooked in the same way is good eating.

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